Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CATALOGUE OF

CARRY IRON ROOFING CO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

PRESS OF
CLARK-BRITTON PRINTING CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
1888.

RW92 P: Seattle 10/90

B. F. POWERS. G. E. NEEDHAM.

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1888.

TD CAT 1888 Garry Iron . . .
ATHENAEUM OF PHILADELPHIA

REMARKS.

IN coming before the public with our Illustrated Catalogue we will endeavor to show the various uses of Sheet Iron in the construction of all kinds of buildings.

In the year 1870 sheet iron was very little used for Roofing or other building purposes. WE, BEING THE PIONEERS IN THIS BUSINESS, had good opportunity of seeing the rapid increase in demand; in 1887 there was over 50,000 tons of sheet iron used for building purposes in the United States, showing that at present it stands ahead of any other article, and its cheapness, durability and adaptability makes it the most desirable article now in use for Roofing. By our improved machinery, large capacity and superior advantages for shipping, we can fill all orders promptly and in the very best condition.

GARRY IRON ROOFING CO.,

152 MERWIN STREET. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

[FOR INDEX SEE BACK PART OF CATALOGUE.]

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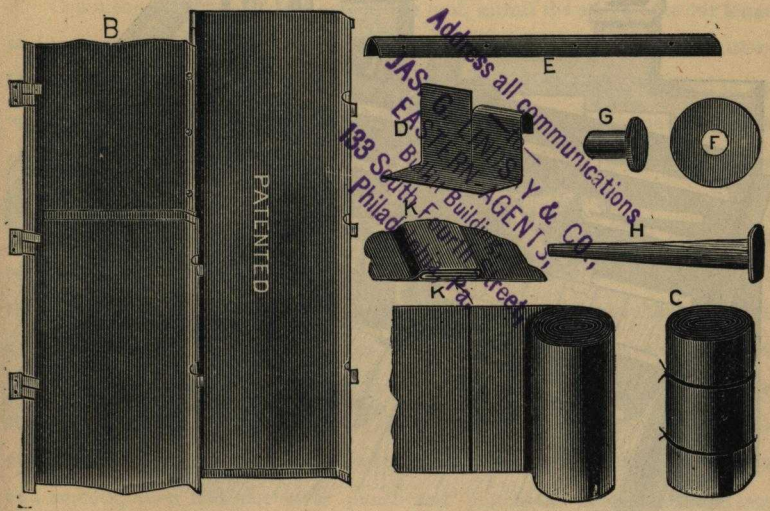
GARRY PATENT CAP ROOFING

OR

STANDING SEAM ROOFING.

Fig. 1.



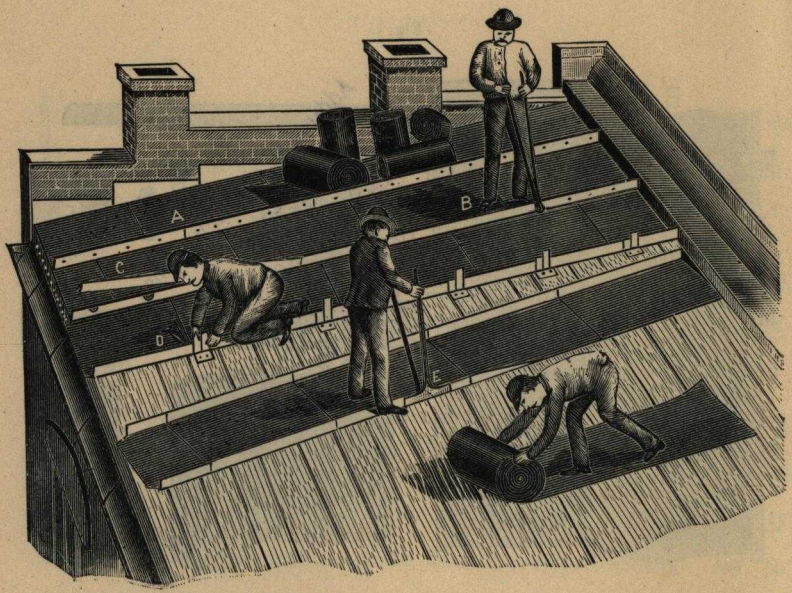
A, showing iron as put up, ready to lay, with cross lock. B, showing iron as applied to roof. C, Strips or Rolls put up, ready to ship. D, Cleat or Fastener. E, Cap for standing seam. F, Burr or Washer. G, Rivet. H, Roofing Nail. K, section showing Cross and Grooved Lock.

The above shows the Garry Patent Cap Roofing, as it is manufactured, for shipping and application. It is put up in strips about 55 feet long containing 110 square feet, (after making necessary allowance for laying,) or, whenever desired, it can be put up any length to suit the roof; by sending us a diagram or sketch of roof, we will put it up to fit. This roofing is particularly adapted to flat as well as pitch roofs—can be put on as flat as one inch fall to the foot, successfully.

CUT SHOWING THE CAP ROOFING

AS IT IS BEING APPLIED TO THE BUILDING.

Fig. 2.



A. Seam complete. B. Riveting on the Cap. C. Showing Cap partly on. D. Putting down Cleat or Anchor. E. Forming up the sides with our Roofing Tongs.

This style of roofing does not require skilled labor to lay it, but can be put on successfully by any mechanic. The great advantage the Garry Cap Roofing has over others of similar kinds, it is thoroughly fastened by our Double Cleat which allows free contraction and expansion. The Cap is riveted on so that the wind cannot take it off, and it cannot come apart in case of a fire, and the cross seams being thoroughly grooved together it is water tight.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING

THE GARRY CAP ROOFING.

Commence at the left hand end of the roof, unroll the strips, take our tongs and turn up the flange on the inside 1¼ inches high. Shove it to place, allowing one inch to bend over the ridge board, and nail the same to board or up against the parapet wall 6 inches (whichever the case may be) then nail the cleats along the flange about 15 inches apart, and bend one-half of the cleat over the flange. Take another strip and turn up both sides of it and place up close to the first strip and turn the other half of cleat over the flange, then cleat again along the outside flange the same as the first strip. Continue this process until the iron is all laid. If the roof is gable, shedding two ways, have the strips put up to shed both ways. Let the strips run over the roof from eave to eave and cut in one inch on each side of strip on the center before turning up. After the strips are laid take the caps and place them over the flanged seam lapping the ends about one inch. Take the tongs and squeeze the caps and flanges up close and smooth, then take our lever punch and punch the holes for the rivets about fifteen inches apart, then place the rivet, using the washer on the end of the same, and for fastening use rivet set. For a hip roof, flange the iron upon the hip, cap and rivet the same as side seam. For a valley, put in a tin or galvanized iron valley, 24 inches wide, turn a one-half inch lock on each side of the valley, cleat the same down and lock the roofing sheet to the valley. Put in some thick paint and mallet down close. When the roofing is turned up against a parapet wall, put in counter flashing or apron. For fitting around chimney or skylights, see figures 4 and 5.

Address all communications to
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO
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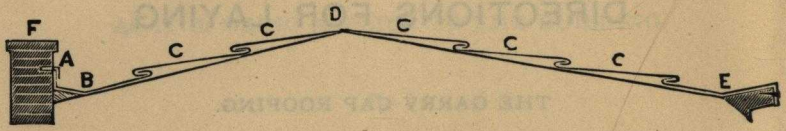
END VIEW OF CAP ROOF.

Fig. 3.

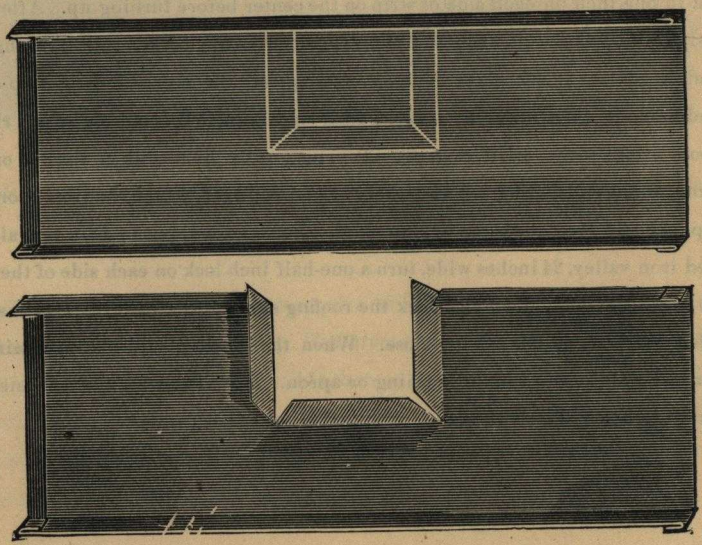


A, Counter Flashing. B, Tin or Galvanized Iron Gutter Lining. C, sheets of Iron locked together. D, Comb of Roof, sheet running over without lock on the Ridge. E, Gutter Lining. F, Brick Fire Wall.

Fig. 3 shows an end view of the Cap Roofing as applied on buildings with gable roof, and fire walls on the side or with gutter in the cornice. We recommend a tin gutter, painted on the underside, turn the gutter up against the fire wall 8 inches or more; the upper side of gutter, where the iron connects with the gutter, should be from 20 to 40 inches above the center, according to the quantity of water the gutter is calculated to carry. The gutter had better be too large than too small. On the cornice gutter have the upper side of gutter, where the roof is locked on, higher than the outside of cornice.

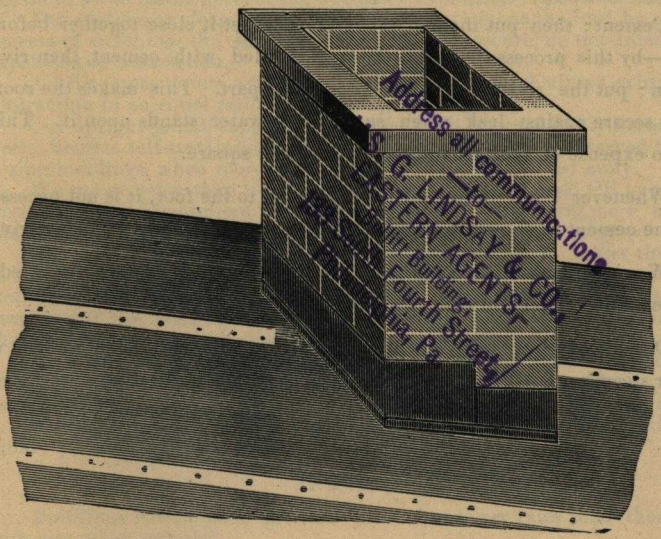
SHOWING HOW TO CUT AROUND CHIMNEYS.

Fig. 4.



SHOWING CHIMNEY WITH FLASHING.

Fig. 5.



In laying around chimneys, get the distance from each course and mark out the sheet so as to leave a flange of 4 inches when cut, to turn up; see fig. 4. Cut the inside lines and turn at the outside lines to form the flange to fit around chimney; see fig. 4. The seam on the upper side of chimney is cut 6 or 8 inches above and flattened out so as to allow the water to pass around. Nail or screw this flat surface down after putting some of our cement in the laps. Then fit the corners of chimney with corner pieces, using plenty of our cement in the corners, then counter-flash the chimney as shown in fig. 5. When the roofing is all laid, paint the surface over with our metallic mixed Paint, which takes one quart to the square.

NOTICE.

We desire to call our agents' and patrons' attention to our plan of putting the Cap Roofing on buildings where the pitch or fall of roof is less than one inch to the foot: Lay the iron, and before putting on the caps throw apart or open the standing seam and fill or pack it—the seam—with Garry Iron Roofing Co's Cement; then put the cap on, press or mallet it close together before riveting—by this process the cap is thoroughly filled with cement, then rivet the cap on; put the rivets every 8 or 10 inches apart. This makes the roof perfectly secure against leak when snow, ice or water stands upon it. This will add to expense of roof from 50 to 75 cents per square.

Whenever there is an inch or more fall to the foot, it is not necessary to put the cement in the seam, but at all times press the cap close before riveting.

We manufacture our Roofing and Siding from Refined Box Annealed Iron, painted, Sheet Steel and Galvanized.

One ply of Rosin or Waterproof Felt should be laid under the iron where gas or steam are used in the building, or where there is heat next to the roof to cause dripping or sweating from condensation in cold weather.

WE DESIRE TO CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE QUESTION OF TOOLS.

Our IMPROVED TONGS AND LEVER PUNCH, which are necessary for you to have to lay the Garry Cap Roofing, we will send with the roof and charge you TEN DOLLARS for them. If you do not want them after laying the roof, return them to us C. O. D., or any other way, FREE OF CHARGES, and we will refund or credit you with the price charged you. In addition you will need tinners' shears, mallet, rivet set, etc.; also paint brush. If you cannot get them in your place, we will send them to you at lowest cash prices.

Parties returning tools to us will please be particular to notify us by postal card. Also mark on shipping card whom and where from. By so doing you will enable us to determine who shipped them. It is cheaper to return by freight than by express.

REMARKS.

WE CLAIM FOR THE GARRY CAP ROOF A SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

It is made of the best refined Box Annealed Iron and Sheet Steel.

By our patent we avoid nailing or screwing the joints, which heretofore was a serious objection to iron roofs, for experience has proved that nail holes though ever so well covered up, will sooner or later leak, and nailing or screwing must, in all cases, prevent the necessary expansion or contraction.

The anchors or cleats, being of the same material as the roof, by our patent process of attaching the same, though perfectly secure, do not interfere with expansion or contraction.

All the cross joints are locked and grooved, which allows expansion and contraction in an equal ratio, while perfectly water tight.

Our upright joints, capped and riveted, with the roof firmly flashed to side walls, become self-sustaining, and have in many instances, preserved the neighboring buildings, when roof-boards, rafters, etc., were burned away.

We use no other than the "Metallic" and pure Linseed Oil to protect the iron from the atmosphere, which is from 75 to 100 per cent. more expensive, and proportionately as protective as any other article in the country.

Our "Cap" Roofing is shipped in rolls, which is much better than to ship in sheets with edges formed, as is the case with ALL OTHER KINDS OF IRON ROOFING but the Garry Cap. The expense of boxes is saved, and avoids the breaking of the locks, and flattening the edges down, and otherwise injuring the Roofing, which saves time and expense in laying it.

As to durability, we can show where Iron Roofing has been on for twenty or thirty years and still is good. An occasional coat of our METALLIC PAINT preserves the roof at a less cost than it takes to repair any other kind of roofing.

A square of our Cap Roofing, as shipped from the factory will cover a square (100 square feet) on the building.

INSURANCE.

Buildings roofed with iron are insured at lower rates than those covered with any other material.

LIGHTNING.

Few persons realize the protection afforded during a violent thunder storm by being in a building covered with iron. Prof. Mitchell and other scientific men say that it is impossible for a building to be struck with lightning when covered with iron. You thereby save the expense of lightning rods.

WATER.

Our Metallic Paint contains no acids or alkalis, therefore can have no bad effect upon the water.

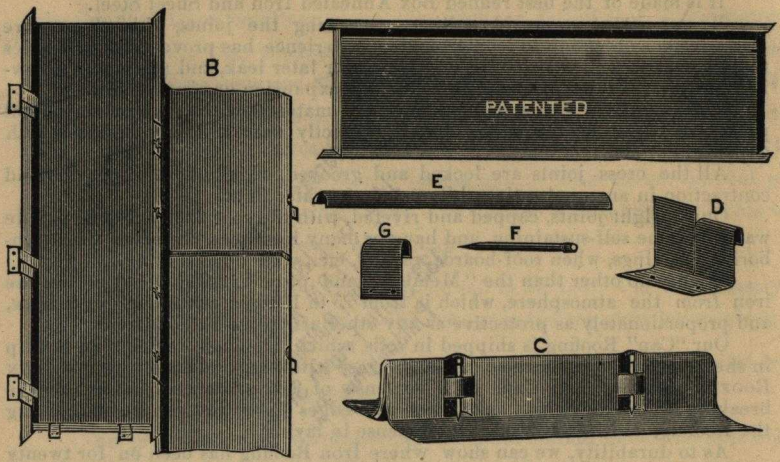
FIRE AND WIND.

We would call special attention of the public to the fact that there is no roof in the market as safe from fire and wind. The cross locks or seams are grooved together and the seams are capped, then the whole is riveted together, so that in case of extreme fire or heavy wind, when the iron should become "red hot," or the wind get under the iron, the seams and locks cannot come apart, thereby preventing the fire from getting into the building; or, if inside, from bursting out and firing all adjoining. There are other spurious iron roofs in the market that imitate the Garry Cap Roof, where the cross seam is put together, and the cap is simply fastened on by an indenture or hole cut through or the end of the cleat bent over the cap; all of which are no security against fire and wind.

GARRY IRON ROOFING CO'S

ADJUSTABLE CAP ROOFING.

Fig. 6.



A. Standard Sheet—length 8 feet, width 2 feet. B, Plan—showing how applied on roof. C, section showing Adjustable Cap and Pin or Nail Fastener. D, showing Cleat or Fastener for side of sheet. E, showing Cap for Standing or Side Seam. F, Pin or Nail used for fastening Cap to Seam. G, Cleat or Fastener for end of Sheet.

Is made from our refined iron, painted; also from sheet steel and galvanized iron manufactured especially for roofing purposes, which is widely known in the the market as the Garry Iron Roofing Company's

REFINED ROOFING IRON,

box annealed and free from hole and scale.

The standard sheet of this kind of roofing is 2×8 feet, and takes about 6¼ sheets to lay a square. The sheets are all formed with side seam turned up, ends locked ready to apply on roof when shipped. We furnish with this roofing the cleats, caps, pins or nails for the cap. In applying we put two cleats in end of sheet and five on each side; this prevents it from rattling when the wind blows hard, and secures it against blowing off.

It is adapted to all styles and shapes of roofs but should have at least one inch or more fall to the foot.

Our simple and perfect way of fastening the cap makes it the easiest and quickest applied of any in the market, especially on steep roofs. The cap is so firmly fastened as to make perfectly secure from being loosened or removed by fire or wind, yet at the same time it can be easily removed if necessary. Use five pins to a cap (18 inches apart.)

It can be applied to sheeting same as shingle or other iron roofs. Shall be pleased to furnish you prices.

☞ Before ordering Adjustable Cap Roofing, please compare it carefully with the Garry Cap, so you will make no mistake. Several of our customers have ordered the Adjustable when they wanted the Garry Patent Cap. We take this precaution to avoid mistakes and save you trouble.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Corrugated Iron is largely used for roofing, siding, ceiling and partitions for fire proof building, and can be applied on sheeting boards or on wood or iron rafters or purlines without sheeting boards. By our improved machinery we are enabled to furnish these goods with corrugates of uniform shape and size, so there will be no trouble in making the sheets to fit when applied with accuracy. The following cuts and description shows the different kinds we make. Our regular length of sheets are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet, any other lengths are special and require a special price, by charging for waste of material and time in cutting. We also cut the iron to fit the roof, sides and gable ends if required, charging for the time it takes to do the work. We furnish both painted and galvanized iron. Our painted iron is thoroughly and neatly coated by a machine and proves very much better than with a brush, using our renowned Rossie Red Iron Paint.

Address all communications
JAS. C. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Built Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CUT SHOWING LARGE CORRUGATE.

Fig. 7.

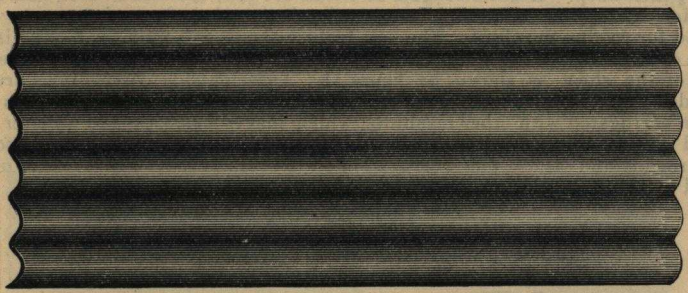
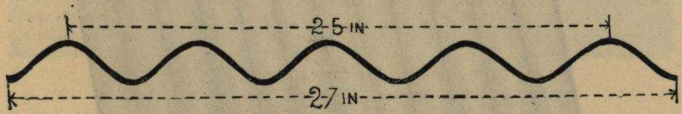


Fig. 8.



Shows a sheet of our large Corrugated Iron, corrugation 5 in. by 1 in. deep; regular lengths of sheets are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet long by 27 inches wide. This size of corrugate is usually made of heavy iron. Nos. 24, 22, 20, 18 and 16 are used for strong work. It will take 7⅓ sheets of this to lay one square of roofing, allowing one corrugate on the side and 4 inches on the end of sheet for lapping.

MEDIUM CORRUGATED IRON.

Fig. 9.

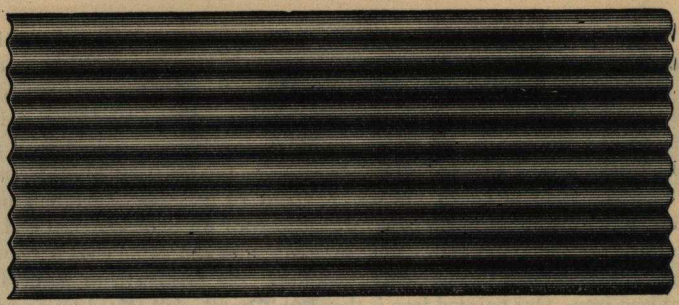
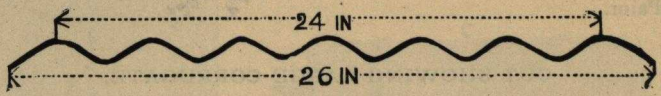


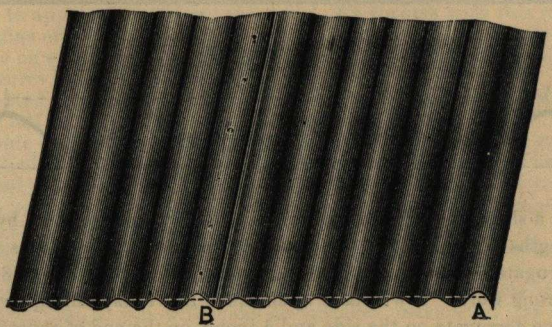
Fig. 10.



Shows sheet of our second size medium corrugated iron, corrugatious 3 in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep. Kegular lengths of sheets are 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 feet, and 26 in. wide. This style and size of corrugation is more largely used than any other kind for roofing purposes. The best feature about this kind for roofing is that the outside corrugations on the sheets are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch higher than those in the center of the sheet as shown by figure 11. These outside corrugations are also made so that the outer edges are nearly vertical instead of flaring, as it is with iron corrugated with other machines, which makes a smooth and a better joint and not so liable to leak. It will take $6\frac{2}{3}$ sheets 8 feet long to lay one square of roofing and allow one corrugation on the side of sheet and 4 inches on the end of sheet for lapping.

CUT SHOWING OUTSIDE CORRUGATE HIGHER.

Fig. 11.



A. Showing outside corrugate ¼ inch higher than the intermediate corrugation. B. Showing how they lap when laid.

CUT SHOWING MEDIUM CORRUGATE.

Fig. 12.

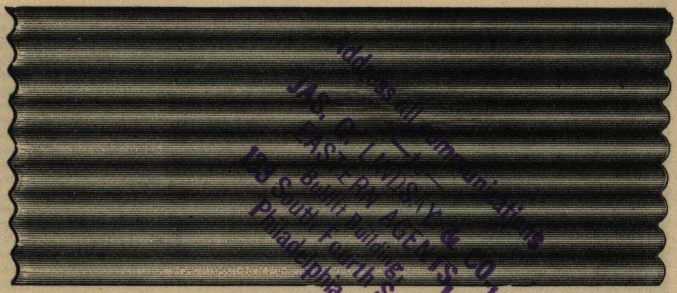
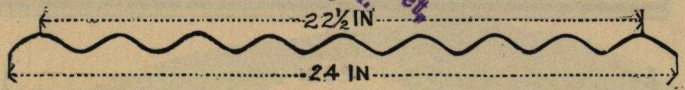


Fig. 13.



Shows sheet of our Medium Corrugated Iron, corrugations 2½ inch by ¾ inch deep. Regular lengths of sheets are 6, 7 and 8 feet long and 24 inches wide. This style is suitable for roofing, siding, ceiling, partitions and awnings. It will take 7 sheets 8 feet long to lay one square of roofing, by allowing one corrugate on the side and 4 inches on end of sheet for lapping, and 7 sheets for siding, allowing one inch on end of sheet.

SMALL CORRUGATE.

Fig. 14.

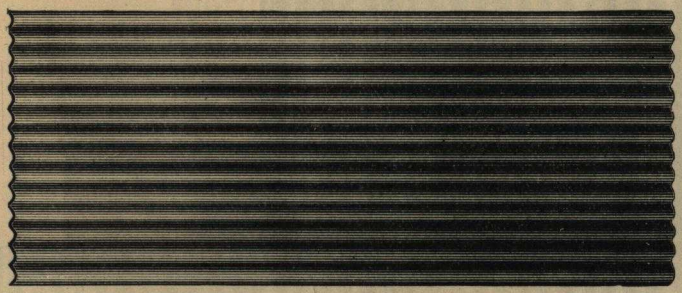
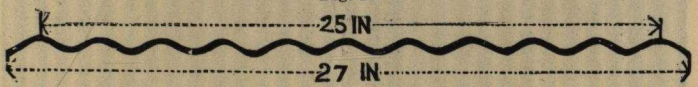


Fig. 15.



Shows sheet of our Small Corrugated Iron, corrugations 1¼ inch by ½ inch deep. Regular lengths of sheets are 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 27 inches wide. This style is used for roofing, siding ceiling, partitions and awnings. When used for roofing we advise lapping two corrugates on the side of sheet, but when used for other purposes a lap of one corrugation is sufficient.

FINEST CORRUGATE.

Fig. 16.

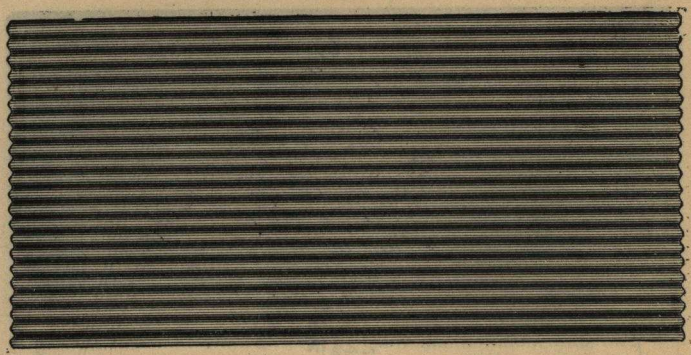
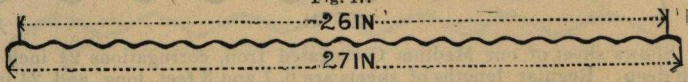


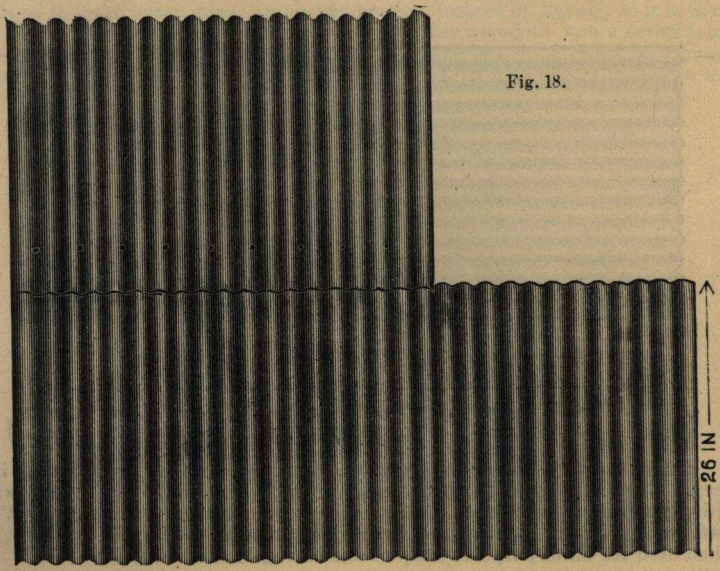
Fig. 17.



Shows sheet of the Finest Corrugated Iron we make. Corrugation ¾ inch by ¼ inch deep. Regular lengths of sheet 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 25 inches wide and is made of Standard 28, 26 and 24 gauge. It is used for siding, ceiling and partitions. It is mostly used for ceiling.

CORRUGATED IRON SIDING FOR ELEVATORS.

Fig. 18.



CORRUGATED IRON SIDING

FOR ELEVATORS.

This siding is designed more particularly for Grain Elevators. The corrugations are made crosswise of the sheet, corrugations same size as shown in figs. 12 and 13, so when applied they will run up and down the building, giving more elasticity to the iron, and preventing its buckling, as other iron siding does when the building settles.

In laying we lap the sheet on the one below, about one inch—as shown in cut 18, then nail through the upper sheet about one inch above the lap, thus allowing for movement of the iron as the building settles. It can also be used for ceiling other buildings. In ordering mention "Elevator" Siding. The regular size of sheets is 38 and 77 inches long and 26 inches wide.

Address all communications
JAS. & LIMITED & CO.,
ESTERN AGENTS,
Bell Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

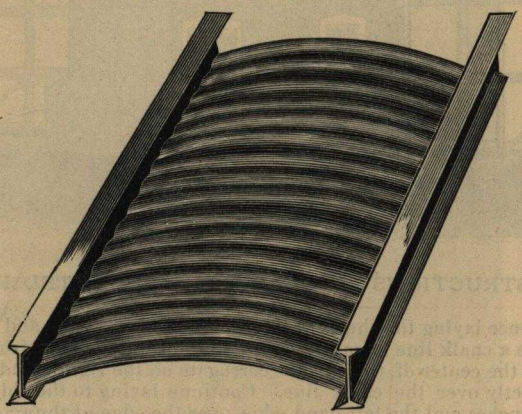
FOR CURVED IRON.

Fig. 19.

Shows corrugated sheets curved for roofing and ceiling. We curve the sheets to any radius required and of any length. We curve the $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch corrugate as shown in figs. 19 and 20, and in any gauge from No. 16 to 27. We require specification with order.

SHOWING CURVE ON FLOOR.

Fig. 20.



Shows application of curved iron on iron floor beams for ceiling. We make estimates on corrugated and curved iron from specifications and plans.

SHOWING CORRUGATED IRON AS APPLIED

TO IRON FRAME BUILDINGS AND IRON TRUSS ROOFS.

Fig. 21.

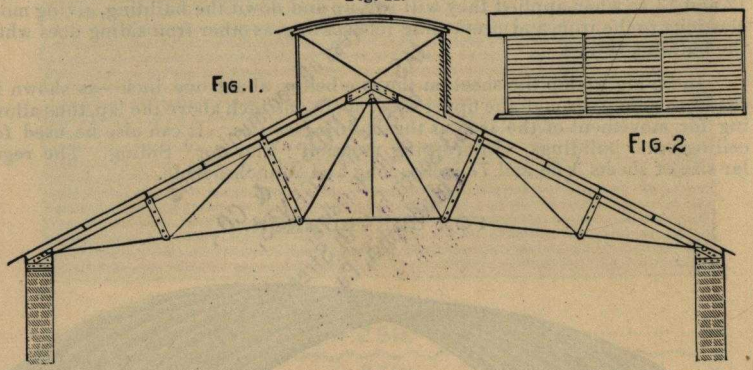
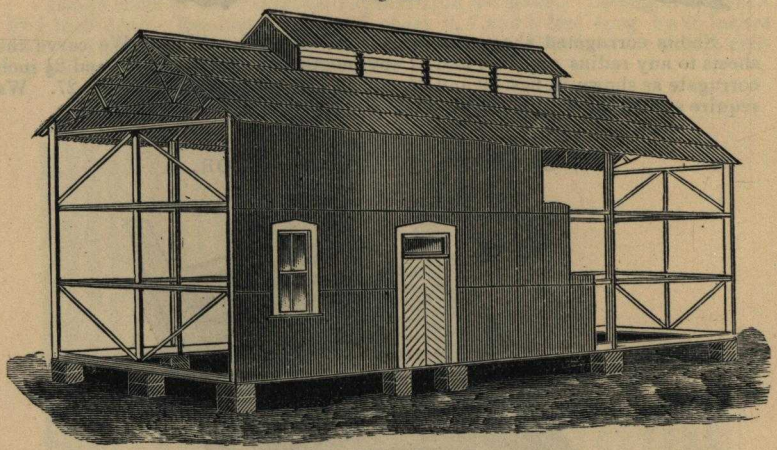


Fig. 22.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING CORRUGATED IRON.

Commence laying the sheets at left hand corner of eave and end of building. Strike a chalk line from ridge to eave the right distance from the edge of roof so that the center of the outside corrugate on the right hand side of sheet will be directly over the chalk line. Continue laying to the ridge by lapping the ends 4 inches and the left hand edge over the edge of the roof and nail the same to barge board, or in case it comes against a fire wall, nail to sheeting board, then flash the wall with our corrugate flashing. See fig. 35, page 23.

SHOWING CAP.

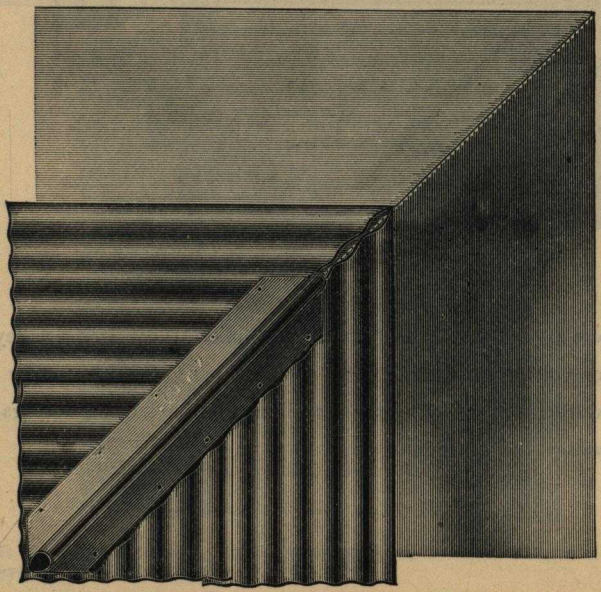
Cut A.

Fig. 23.

Commence second course at eave, giving one corrugation for side lap; take care that the side corrugations center each other exactly. Nail in every other corrugation at end laps and about every 6 inches at side lap, nailing through top of corrugations as shown in cut A. Continue laying until roof is covered. If a ridge roof, finish up ridge with our Corrugated Ridge Capping as shown above. If there are hips on roof cut the iron up the hip and cover hip joint with our Hip Capping, as shown in the following cut.

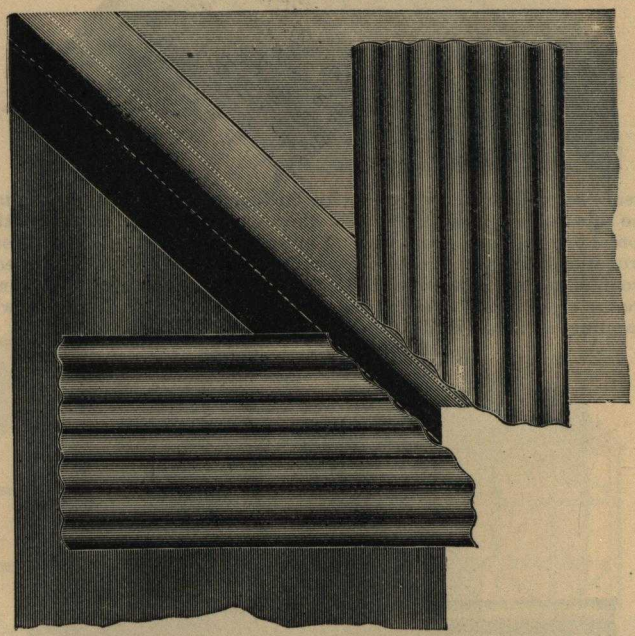
SHOWING HIP COVERED.

Fig. 24.



SHOWING VALLEY FOR CORRUGATED IRON.

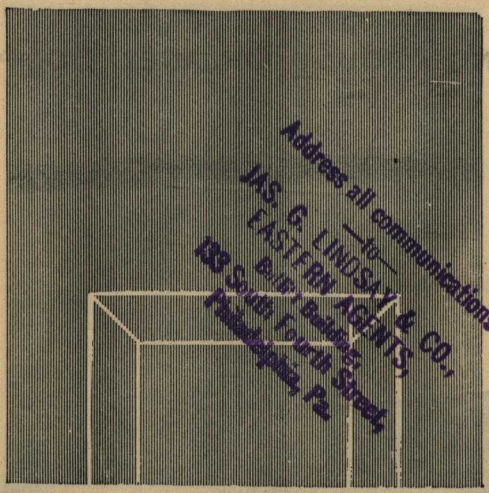
Fig. 25.



If there are valleys in roof, form from plain sheet iron a valley lining (painted on both sides) from 18 to 24 inches wide; fit it in the valley and cut corrugated iron to fit the valley as shown in figure 25. Lap the corrugated iron over the valley 4 to 6 inches.

SHOWING LINE TO CUT AROUND CHIMNEY.

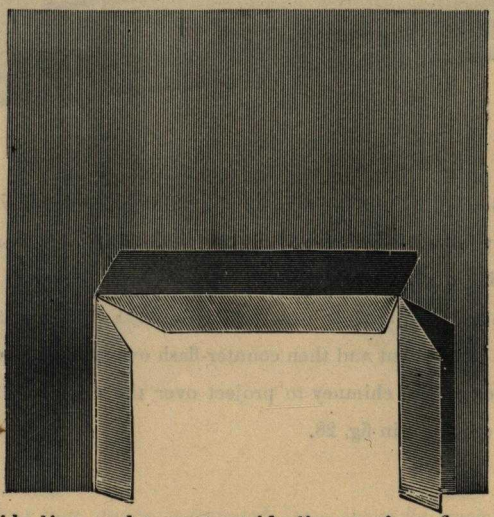
Fig. 26.



To fit around a chimney take a plain piece of sheet iron, of required size for chimney, and mark so as to leave a flange of 4 to 6 inches when cut, as shown in fig. 26.

SHOWING FLANGE.

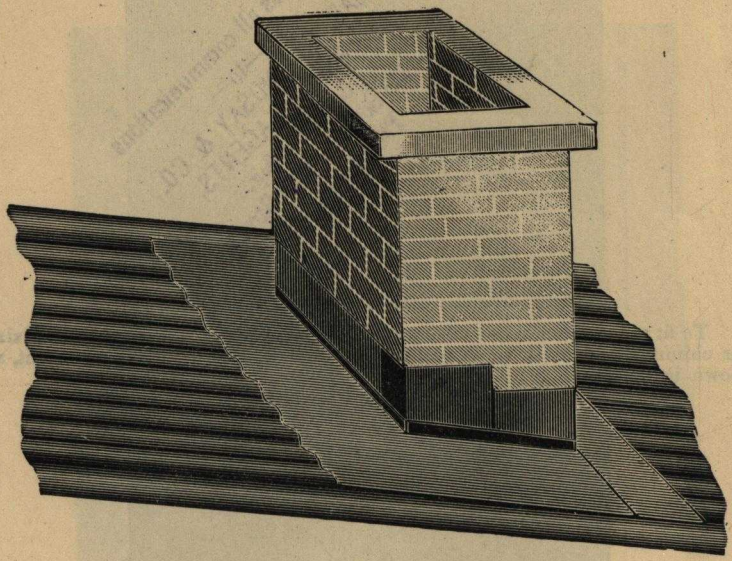
Fig. 27.



Cut at inside lines and turn at outside lines to form flanges to fit around chimneys, as shown in fig. 27.

Fitting Around Chimney, Complete.

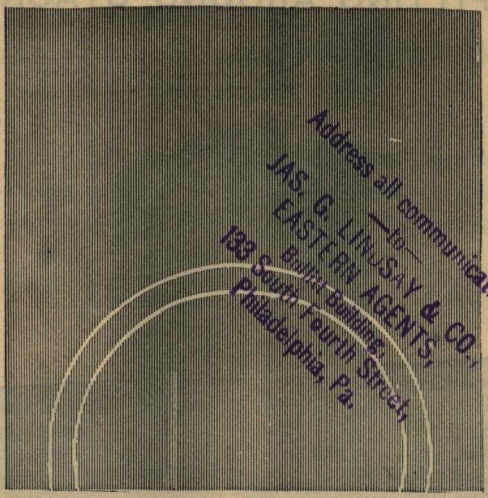
Fig. 28.



Place this sheet in position around the chimney, and in laying the corrugated iron leave about 6 inches above the upper side of chimney for water channel, allowing the plain iron to run up under the corrugated iron about 12 inches. Form corner pieces of iron to fill around the corners of chimney left open; fill with our cement and then counter-flash over the flanges allowing the flashing at lower side of chimney to project over the corrugated iron not less than 6 inches, as shown in fig. 28.

FLANGE MARKED ON PLAIN SHEET.

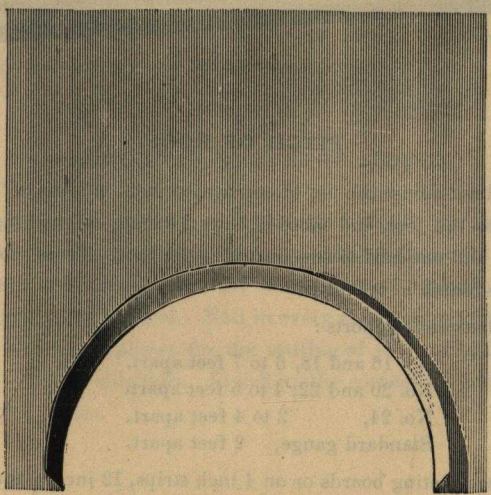
Fig. 29.



To cut around stack take two pieces of plain sheet iron of right size and mark so as to leave a flange of one or two inches as shown in figs. 29 and 30.

SHOWING FLANGE.

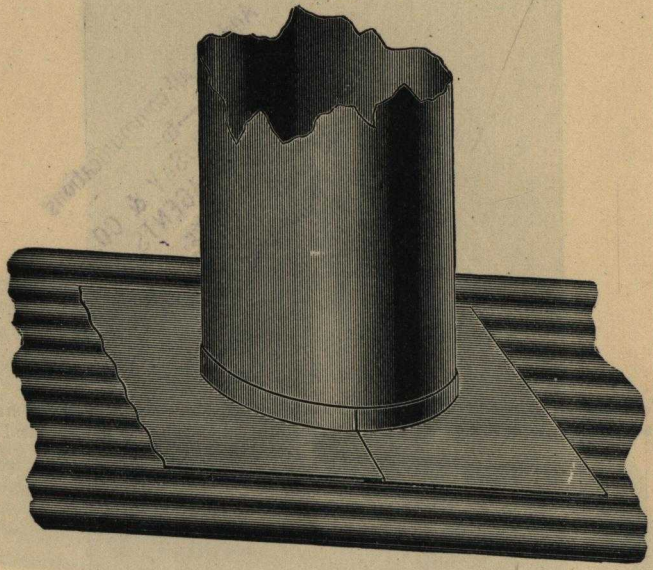
Fig. 30.



Let one sheet run under corrugated iron above the stack and the other run over corrugated iron, lower side of stack, and finish up as shown in fig. 31.

FITTING AROUND STACK.

Fig. 31.



PITCH OF ROOF.

We would not advise the use of corrugated iron on roofs of less pitch than three inches to the foot, and more is better, except on awnings, which will answer at one and one-half to two inches to the foot. Truss roofs should have a pitch of one-fourth to one-fifth.

Distance between supports :

No. 16 and 18, 6 to 7 feet apart.
No. 20 and 22, 4 to 5 feet apart.
No. 24, 2 to 4 feet apart.
Standard gauge, 2 feet apart.

Or use on close sheeting boards or on 4 inch strips, 12 inches apart.

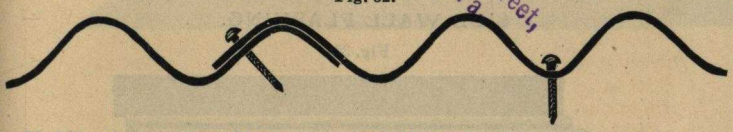
DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING CORRUGATED SIDING.

Commence at left hand corner, lay the courses from base to cornice, giving sheets a lap of one inch at the end and one corrugation at the side of sheet. Nail side laps every six inches and end laps in every other corrugation, driving nails as shown in fig. 32.

Automatic Communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SHOWING NAILING.

Fig. 32.



If siding is put on studding, care should be taken to have the studding same distance between the centers of studding as the width of iron used. A piece of wood should be put in between the studding at the end of sheets to nail the laps. If posts are used, girths can be placed two to eight feet apart and side laps riveted about every twelve inches.

CORRUGATED ELEVATOR SIDING.

In covering Grain Elevators it is necessary to use swinging scaffolds. Commence at the base and carry up the courses to the eave the length of scaffold. Commence at left hand, give the sheet a lap of one corrugation on the side and one inch lap on the end. Nail in every corrugation three inches from lower edge of sheet, this allows for the settling of two inches in every sheet. No nails must be put in side laps. Finish up the corners by putting on ridge capping or corner pieces.

CORRUGATED

RIDGE CAPPING & WALL FLASHING.

Fig. 33. No. 5.

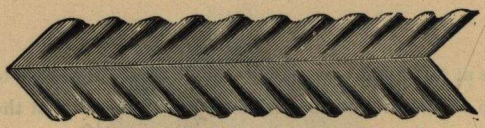
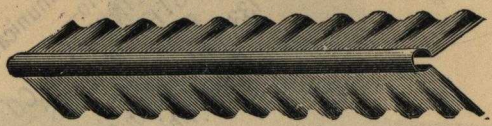


Fig. 34. No. 6.



SIDE WALL FLASHING.

Fig. 35.

END WALL FLASHING.

Fig. 36.

This Ridge Capping, for Corrugated Roofing, is the most perfect article in the market, and absolute protection against storms blowing under. The flutes or corrugations correspond exactly with our medium and small Corrugated Roofing. You should not lay corrugated roofing on a ridge roof without using it. Order it when you order the roofing.

This Capping will fit down closely in the flutes of the corrugated iron, making them absolute against storms driving under. It is the most practical ridge capping in the market for corrugated roofing. We make it fit the corrugates in our medium 3 inch and small 1¼ inch Corrugated Roofing.

Made from No. 26 iron, either galvanized or painted.

This Flashing is made to correspond with our medium and small corrugate, and should be used at all times when the walls project above the roofing.

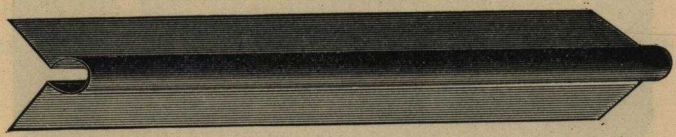
RIDGE & HIP CAPPING, CRESTING & CORNICE.

Fig. 37. No. 1.

All communications
—to—
LINDSAY & CO.
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 38. No. 2.

Fig. 39. No. 3.



Showing some of the different kinds of Ridge and Hip Capping we make. We can make any kind or shape, if parties will furnish us with plans and specifications.

No. 1, shows Gothic Ridge Capping, 20 inch apron girth, blocks 10 inches long and 7 inches high; six blocks in eight feet; made from galvanized iron.

No. 2—Ridge or Hip Capping, 13 inches girth, made from galvanized or painted iron.

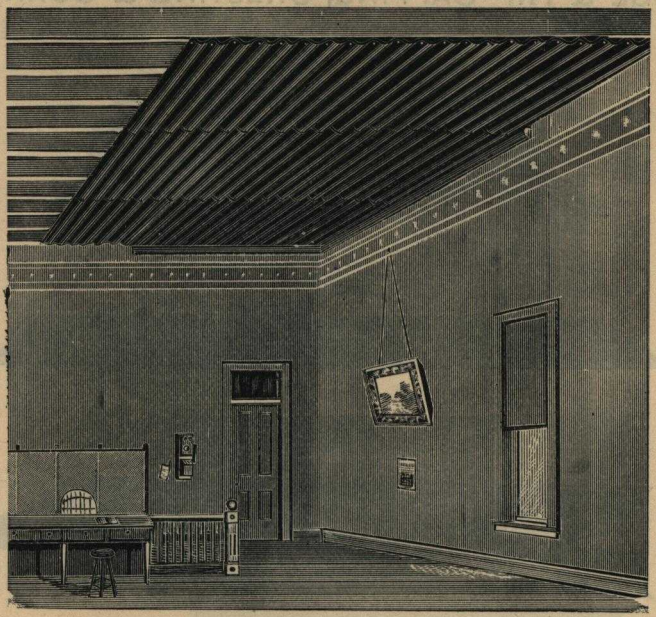
No. 3—Ridge or Hip Capping, scroll top, 12 inches girth, made from galvanized or painted iron.

Made from No. 26 iron if not otherwise ordered.

☞For Cornice see page 35.

CORRUGATED CEILING.

Fig. 40.



Our Corrugated Iron Ceiling is adapted for Churches, Halls, Stores, etc. It is fire proof, light, durable and beautiful. It can be painted any color desired after it is laid. We furnish it painted or unpainted, as parties wish.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING.

Lay the sheets crosswise the joists and lap the ends one-half inch and the sides one corrugate. Always start the lap with a perfect edge of the sheet. The sheets are eight feet, but can be made any length less than eight feet, with but little additional cost. We make three sizes. The large corrugate is 2½ inches wide, the medium 1¼ and the smaller ⅜ inches.

In laying use the 1¼ inch wire barb nail.

The 2½ inch corrugate will lay 22½ inches wide, the 1¼ inch 25 inches, and the ⅜ inch corrugate will lay 26 inches wide.

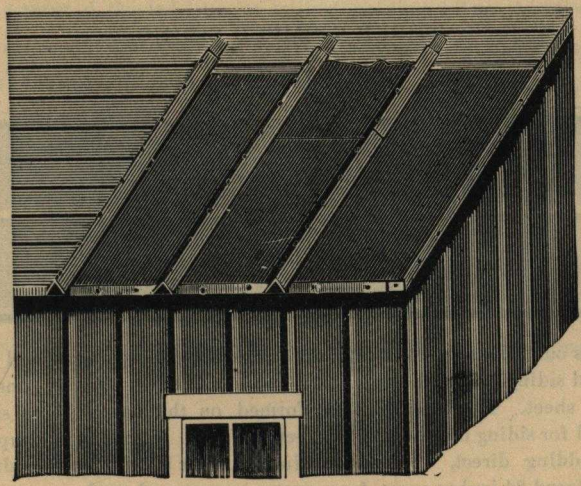
CRIMPED IRON ROOFING AND SIDING.

Fig. 41.

This cut shows sheet of our Crimped Edge Roofing and Siding. Sheets will lay 24 inches wide, as they are 24 inches from center to center of crimp and are eight feet long, or can make any length less than eight feet if desired, at an expense of cutting and waste of iron. It is made from Standard gauge, No. 24, 22 and 20, of both painted and galvanized iron. This makes a cheap durable Fire Proof Roofing and Siding, used largely for covering rolling mills, saw mills, cotton sheds, barns, etc. It can be laid upon sheeting boards, carlings or rafters direct without sheeting. The advantage of our crimped iron over other manufacturing is that we form a lock on the end of sheet before shipping, which makes a much better joint and takes less material than when they are lapped. Our crimped iron can also be laid without the use of the triangular or Λ wood strip and save this expense. If parties desire the wood strip we can furnish them as per price in PRICE LIST. We ourselves seldom use the Λ strip. An ordinary mechanic can lay from 5 to 10 squares per day. It takes 6¼ sheets 2 x 8 feet of crimped edge and 3 crimped to lay one square.

CRIMPED EDGE ROOFING LAID ON SHEETING BOARDS.

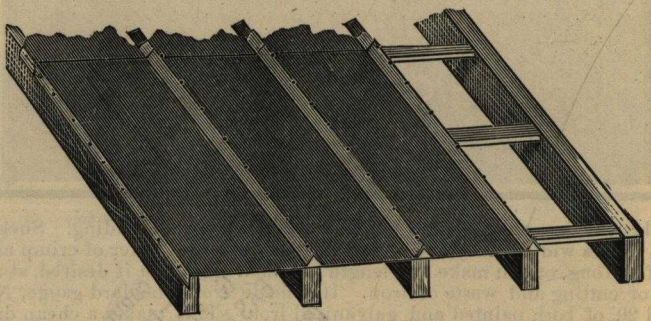
Fig. 42.



Shows crimped edge roofing laid upon sheeting boards.

CRIMP LAID ON RAFTERS.

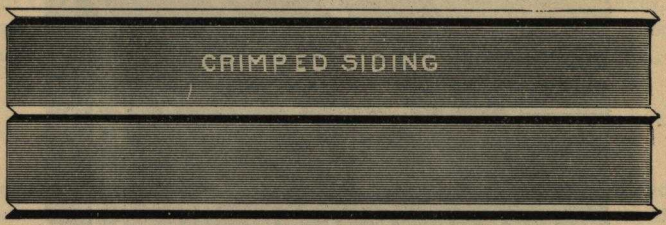
Fig. 43.



Shows the Crimped Roofing as laid upon rafters direct without sheeting. The rafters must be put 24 inches apart from center to center. Place cross pieces between the rafters level with top of rafter to support the sheet, mallet down the end lock, put one at each end and one in center of sheet or about 4 feet apart. To lay the Crimped Roofing, commence at the left hand corner of eave and end of building and lay sheets from eave to ridge, locking the end of the sheets together, lapping one crimp over the other at sides. Nail through the top of crimp about 8 inches apart. This roofing should not be laid upon a pitch less than 4 inches to the foot.

THREE CRIMPED SIDING.

Fig. 44.

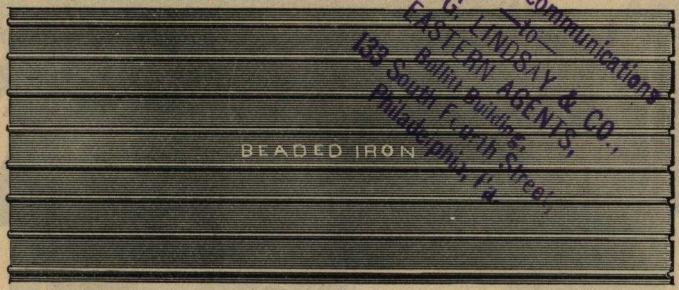


Shows our Three-crimp Siding, the crimps are one foot apart and represent barn board siding. The sheets lay 2 feet wide and 8 feet long, less one inch lap on end of sheet. There is no lock formed on the end of these sheets and when used for siding lap the end of sheet one inch. It can be laid upon sheeting, or studding direct, without sheeting. If put upon studding direct they must be placed 24 inches apart from center to center of stud.

BEADED SHEET IRON SIDING AND CEILING.

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
139 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 45.

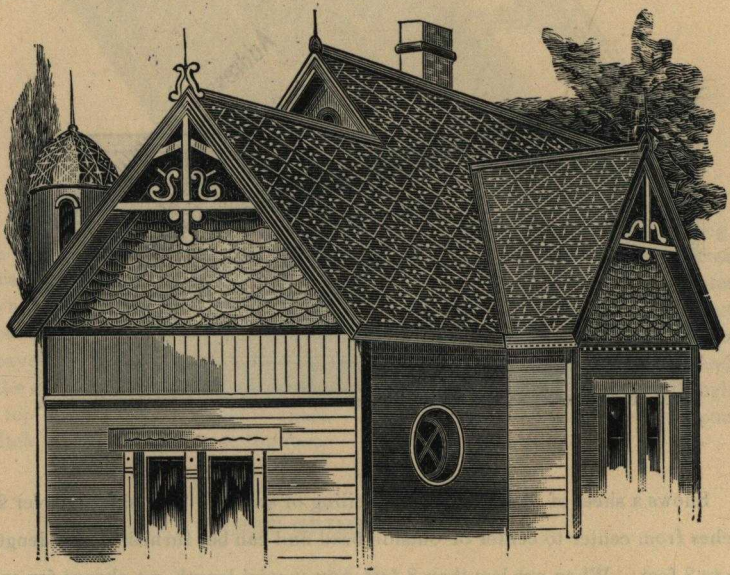


Shows a sheet of Beaded Iron for ceiling or siding. The sheets cover 24 inches from center to center of outside bead and can be furnished any length up to 8 feet. When cut less than 8 feet, any special length, we charge for cutting and waste of material. For a cheap fire proof ceiling or siding there is nothing better in the market. For siding it can be applied on sheeting boards or studding direct. Place them 24 inches from center to center. As a ceiling it can be applied directly on the floor joists, on boarding or put on old plaster. In laying this, lap the end of sheet one inch, and one bead on the side of sheet. Nail side laps every three inches and end laps close to every bead. The beads are four inches apart. It takes 6¼ sheets 2x8 feet to lay one square.

METALLIC SHINGLES.

GARRY IRON ROOFING CO.'S NEW STYLE.

Fig. 46.



Our Metallic Shingle is made from the Garry Refined Roofing Iron, painted with our "Metallic Paint," also from Galvanized Iron and Tin. The sheets are 14 x 14 and will lay 12 x 12 inches, and stamped into such forms as to make them impervious to rain, wind and snow, besides being very architectural in appearance. They are fastened to the roofing boards in such a way that they are held firmly and no exposure of nails. They are formed in a press, uniform in size and shape, and can easily be applied by any one. Each plate fits in its place perfectly, so that the nail hole, the TONGUE on the lower end of each plate, and SLOT in each left hand side at the apex (see cut,) all come into their proper place, so there can be no mistake in applying. One hundred will lay a square. The roofing is used for Mansard, Gothic, Queen Anne, and all buildings having a quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) pitch or more. It is not calculated for flat roofs. It is beautiful, durable, light and cheap. It is well adapted for fancy siding.

METALLIC SHINGLES.

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Railway Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 47.

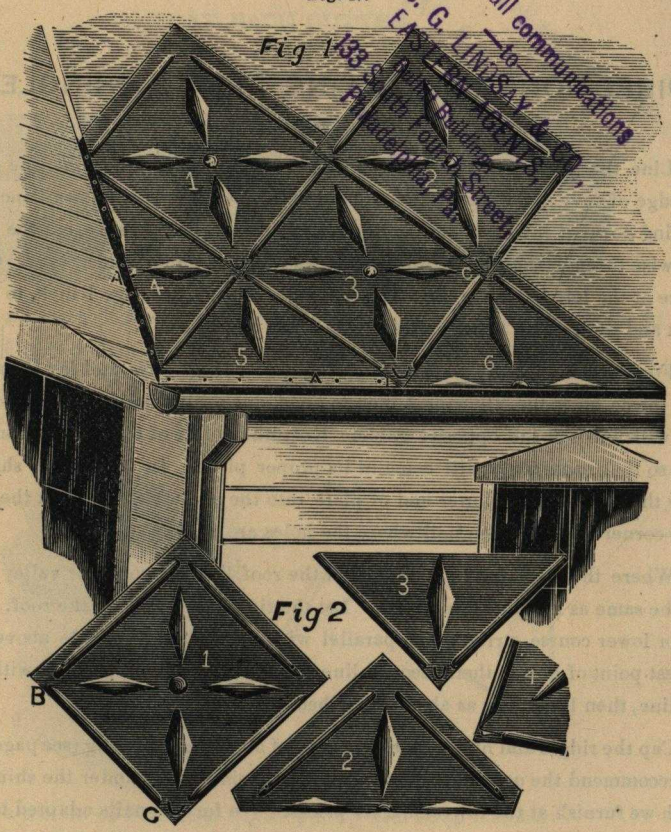


Figure 1.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, represent the Shingle Plates as applied to roofs. A A edges bent over eave and gable, and nailed. 5 and 6 show half or eave plates. 4 shows half plate for gable.

Figure 2.

1 shows size of plate 14 x 14 inches, and lays 12 x 12 inches—2 eave plates. 3 Comb Plate. 4 shows Tongue in lower end of plate. B slot to receive Tongue C.

DIRECTIONS FOR LAYING METAL SHINGLES.

Line the space to cover in squares of 8½ inches, except the first line from the edge of eave and gable, which should be 7½ inches. This allows 1 inch for bending down at the eave and gable. For the first course at eave, cut the plate crosswise through the center of the sheet, and lay the upper half at eave. Commence at the left hand corner and let them project over edge 1 inch, to bend down and nail. The lower half will finish the roof at comb.

For the gable cut the plate through the center lengthwise, and lay the right-hand piece on gable, allowing 1 inch to bend down and nail. The left-hand half will finish at the opposite gable. Keep the points of the plate upon the lines so that each plate will come in its proper place. In laying the shingle place the tongue at the lower end of plate into the slot which is cut in the left-hand corner of plate, then nail where the holes are made.

Where there is a gutter or valley on the roof, line the gutter or valley with tin, the same as for slate or shingles. Let the tin extend well up the roof. For first or lower course, strike a line parallel with comb of roof, a little above the highest point of gutter, then a second line 8½ inches above and parallel with the first line, then line away as above described.

Cap the ridges and hips with either kind of our Ridge Capping (see page 25). We recommend the use of our Water-proof or Rosin Felting under the shingles, which we furnish at the lowest market prices. We furnish nails adapted to the work at market prices. After the roof is completed, paint the whole with our READY MIXED METALLIC ROOFING PAINT, which we furnish at the *very lowest* market prices. It takes about one quart to coat a square. We recommend the purple color. Send for samples and prices.

IRON AND TIN GUTTERING.

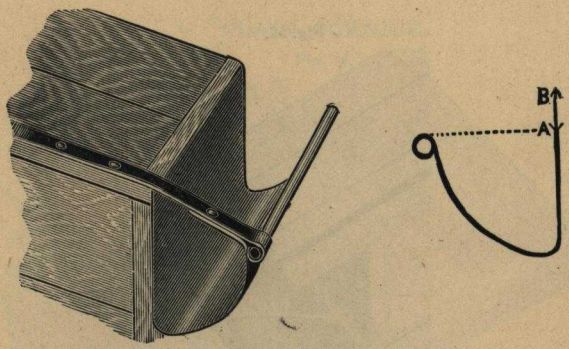
FLAT BACK GUTTER.

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 48.

Shows a section of Flat Back Gutter made from galvanized iron. Made of two sizes, 25 inch girt and 15 inch girt.

Fig. 49.



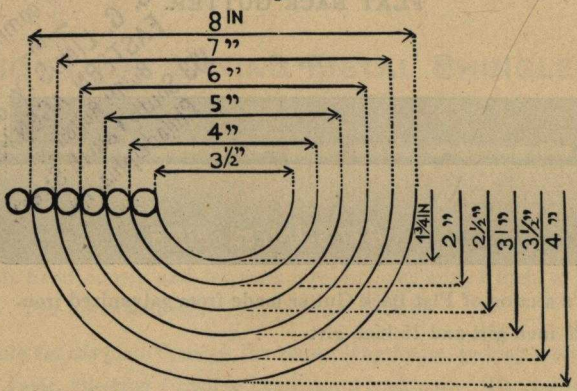
Shows a section of Flat Back Gutter put up with strap fastener.

Fig. 50.

Shows a section of Half Round Gutter made from galvanized iron or tin.

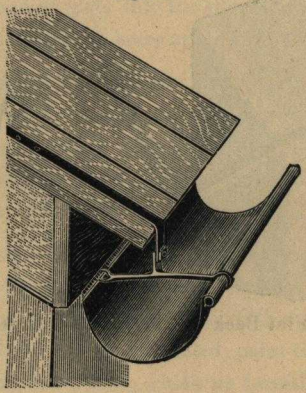
END VIEWS.

Fig. 51.



Shows end view, shape and sizes made.

Fig. 52.



Shows the Half Round Gutter with fastener, as applied to eave of roof.

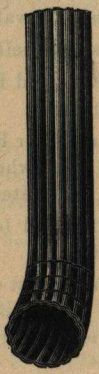
Our Guttering is shipped in sections 8 feet long unless otherwise ordered. Can be put together and shipped lengths long enough to go into cars. We furnish the proper fasteners for putting up with the gutters. All joints should be well riveted and soldered.

When not otherwise ordered we use No. 26 galvanized iron.

GALVANIZED IRON CONDUCTOR PIPE.

CORRUGATED AND PLAIN.

Fig. 53.

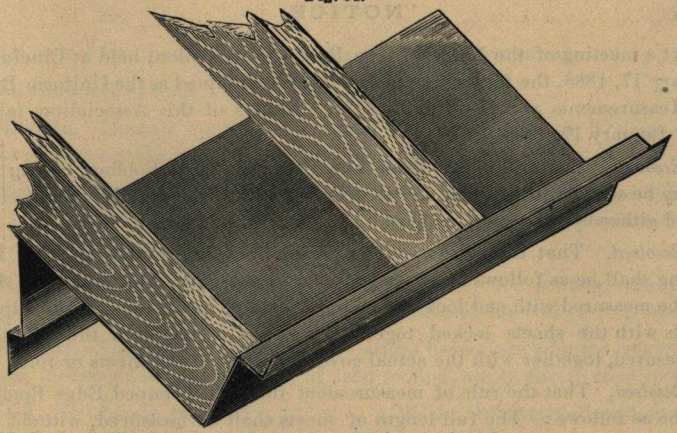


Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Shows our Corrugated Conductor Pipe, made from No. 26 galvanized iron, put up in 9 feet lengths unless otherwise ordered, of 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes. In ordering elbows and shoes send us the angle required. We can furnish the conductor hook if desirable.

PLAIN CORNICE.

Fig. 54.



Made from No. 26 iron, either galvanized or painted.

Showing Plain Cornice, used on elevators, mills, factories, barns, etc., where corrugated iron, crimped iron, and beaded iron roofing and siding is used, to cover the eave and gable projections, so as to make the building entirely iron clad. This is formed of either galvanized or painted iron to fit either eave or gable projections. Plans and sizes must be furnished, and then it is formed to fit the same. Shipped in 8 feet lengths.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING.

In ordering Cap or Standing Seam Roofing, say whether you have made allowance for bending down at eaves, side wall, flashing, etc.

In ordering Ceiling give exact size of ceiling or wall to cover.

When ordering Corrugated or Crimped Roofing, for ridge roof, state if we shall send Ridge Capping, and which kind.

When ordering Corrugated, Crimped or Beaded, state what kind of roofing or siding you want, the number of iron, whether painted or galvanized, and which size of corrugate, if you want corrugated iron.

Orders for heavy numbers or for odd lengths in all, numbers should be sent three or four weeks before wanted.

When ordering Roofing or Siding fill out the diagram sent you, and enclose it with your order. If for Roofing, only fill out diagram for roof; for Siding, fill out the sides only; for Roofing and Siding, fill out the entire diagram and make allowance for projections.

GAUGES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the National Iron Roofing Association, held at Cincinnati January 17, 1888, the following resolutions were adopted as the Uniform Rules for Measurements and Weights, for the members of this Association, taking effect January 17, 1888.

Resolved, That Standing Seam and Crimped Edge Roofing, Siding and Ceiling be sold by the square, and that Corrugated Roofing, Siding and Ceiling be sold either by the square or by the pound, as preferred.

Resolved, That the rules of measurement in selling Standing Seam Iron Roofing shall be as follows: When shipped in sheets, the full length of sheet shall be measured with end lock turned or considered as turned; when shipped in rolls with the sheets locked together, the running length of the rolls shall be measured, together with the actual covering width of the sheets or rolls.

Resolved, That the rule of measurement for V, or Crimped Edge Roofing, shall be as follows: The full length of sheets shall be measured, without any allowance for end locks or laps, together with the actual covering width.

Resolved, That the rule of measurement, in selling Corrugated Roofing, Siding or Ceiling, and Beaded Iron Siding and Ceiling, shall be the full measurement after being corrugated or beaded, no allowance being made for either side or end laps.

Resolved, That for standing seam and (V) Crimped Edge, painted Roofing the following shall be the gauges and corresponding weights :

Standard Roofing gauge,				75	pounds	to	the square
"	No. 26,	"	"	83	"	"	"
"	No. 24,	"	"	103	"	"	"
"	No. 22,	"	"	127	"	"	"
"	No. 20,	"	"	156	"	"	"

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LYNUS Y & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
133 South Fifth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Resolved, That Corrugated Iron of less than 2 inch corrugation, and all Irons corrugated crosswise of sheets, be sold at not less than five per cent. advance over price of regular corrugated.

Resolved, That the following be the price list of the members of the Association on painted Iron Roofings :

Standard Roofing gauge,			"Roll Cap" and Standing Seam Roofing, per sq.			$4	00
"	"	"	Crimped Edge Roofing, Beaded Siding and Ceiling, per square			3	75
"	"	"	Roll Ridge Capping, per lineal foot				12
"	"	"	V " " "				10
"	"	"	Corrugated, per square			3	75
"	No. 26,	"	"	"		4	00
"	" 24,	"	"	"		4	75
"	" 22,	"	"	"		5	75
"	" 20,	"	"	"		6	75

All orders less than eight squares, package and drayage extra.

All these prices to be f. o. b. at factory.

Resolved, That all quotations be made on a basis of cash 30 days, with note or acceptance for extension of time, adding interest.

Resolved, That in no case shall nails, paint, paper, felting, wood strip or tools, be furnished free with roofing, but shall be charged for as additional items in the bill of roofing.

Resolved, That wherever steel sheets are used for roofing, the price charged shall always be proportionately in advance of the cost of iron roofing.

Resolved, That all the rules and regulations heretofore adopted regarding the sale, measurement, weight, etc., of iron roofing, apply also to steel roofing.

R. J. HYNDMAN, Secretary. W. A. DEITRICK, President.

FOR RIDGE ROOF.

Fig. 55.

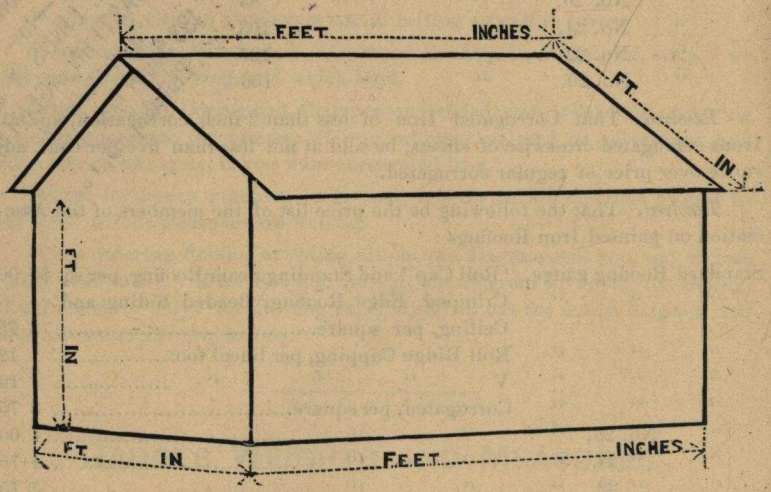
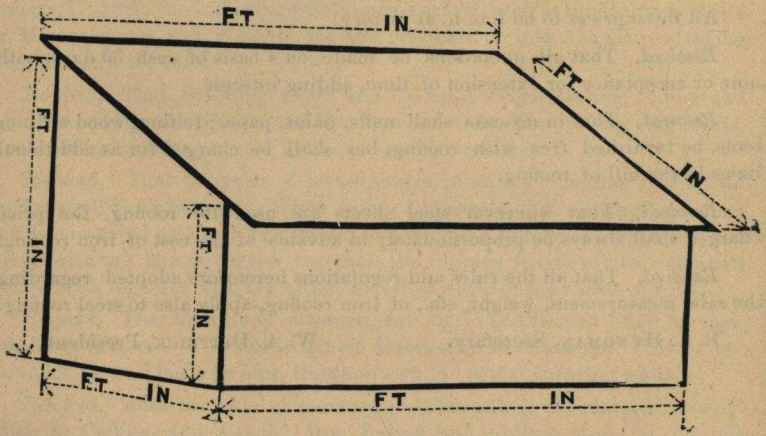


Fig. 56.

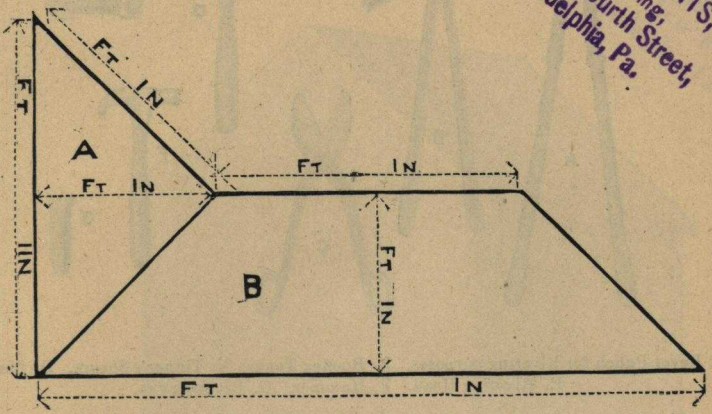


If for roofing only, fill out diagram of roof. If for siding only, fill out diagram for sides. If for roofing and siding, fill out all the proper diagrams. Make allowance for projections.

FOR GABLES AND HIP ROOFS.

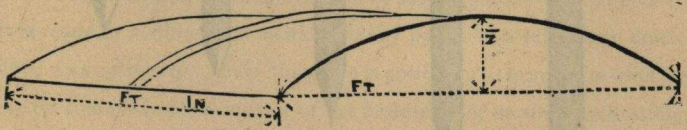
Address all communications
—to—
JAS. B. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 57.



If for gables fill out part of diagram marked A. If for hip roof, fill out all of diagram.

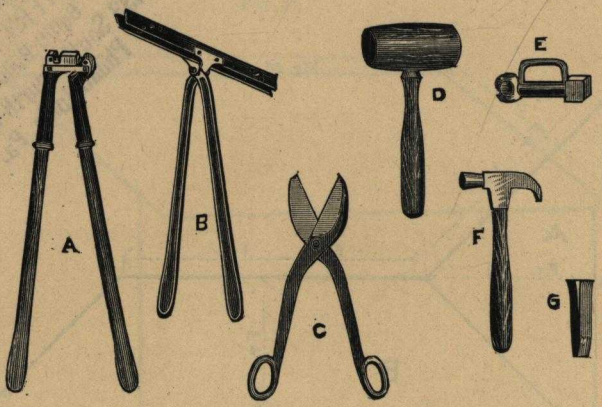
Fig. 58.



If for ceiling, give exact distance between webs of iron beam, rise of sheet and length and number of sections. If for roofing, give number and length of sheets and radius required.

TOOLS AND NAILS.

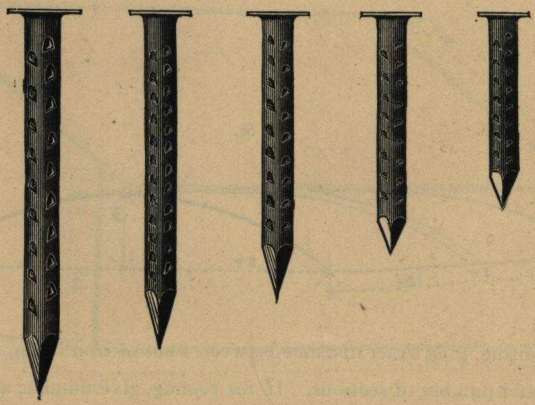
Fig. 59.



A. Lever Punch for Riveting purposes. B. Roofing Tongs. C. Tinner's Shears. D. Mallet. E. Riveting Head. F. Hammer. G. Riveting Set.

Showing tools to be used in laying the Garry Patent Cap Roofing.

Fig. 60.



Showing Wire Barb Nails used for laying the corrugated and crimped roofing, siding and ceiling, also metal shingles.

IRON MAGAZINES

Address all communications
—to—
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EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
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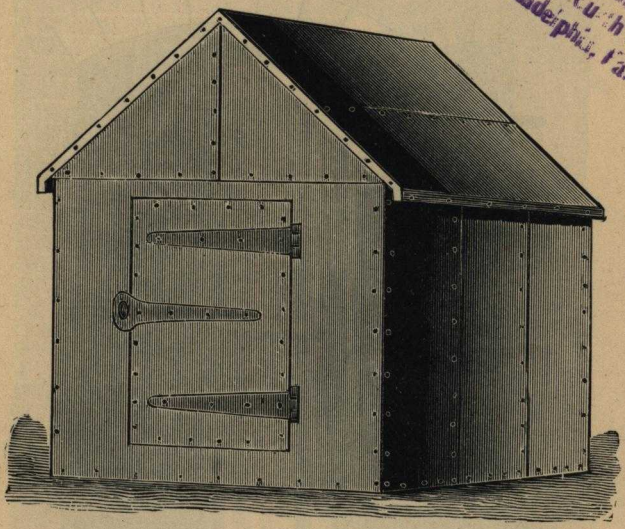
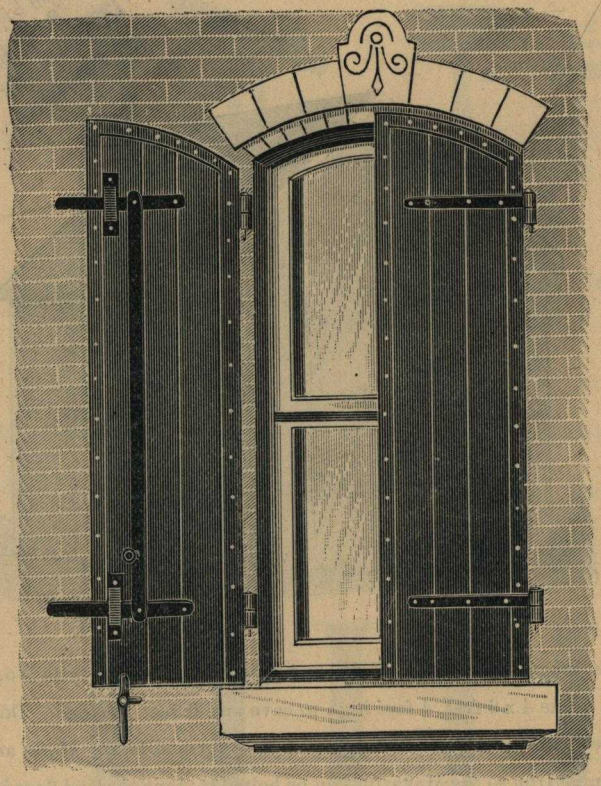
Fig. 61.



This magazine is made of 2x1½ Angle Iron, covered with No. 20 Iron, painted. Size 4 x 6 feet, 4 feet high to eave and 6 feet to ridge. Door in one end 2 feet 2 in. wide by 4 feet high, with hasp for pad lock. Holes are drilled in the Angle Iron so the Magazine can be bolted to stone or wood floor if desired. It is made in sections and marked so any person can take them down and put them up at pleasure. This Magazine is gotten up to supply the want now existing for some safe place outside of the buildings for storing combustible and explosive matter, such as Dynamite, Powder, Gasoline, Coal Oil, &c. It is cheap and practical and should be used by all parties using the above named articles. Send for prices. Can make any size desired at special prices by sending in the dimensions desired.

FIRE PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS.

Fig. 62.

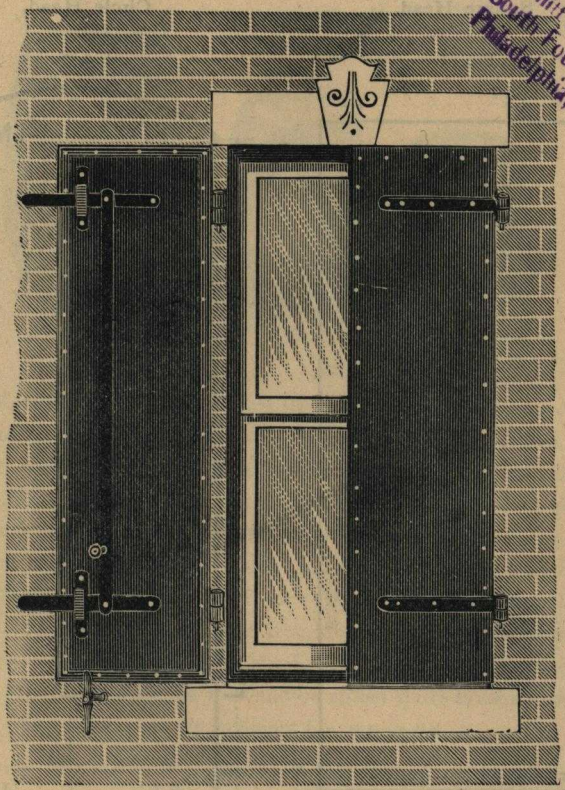


Shows the Garry Iron Roofing Co's Shutter. In bringing our Fire Proof Shutter before the public, it is unnecessary to make any remark in regard to the vast importance of more thorough protection against fire. The principal features of the Garry Iron Roofing Co's Shutter, are: It is made of wood, covered with FIRE PROOF CEMENT, and is covered on both sides with SHEET IRON. The wood gives STIFFNESS and prevents WARPING in case of fire, and the cement the radiation of heat. It can not fire the window casings as they are made entirely of iron. Neither will it warp by heat or admit of flames. We claim from experience that it is the only really FIRE PROOF SHUTTER made. Send exact size of opening, inside of brick jamb, also exact location of the eyes.

BOILER PLATE SHUTTER.

Address all communications
—to—
H. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 63.

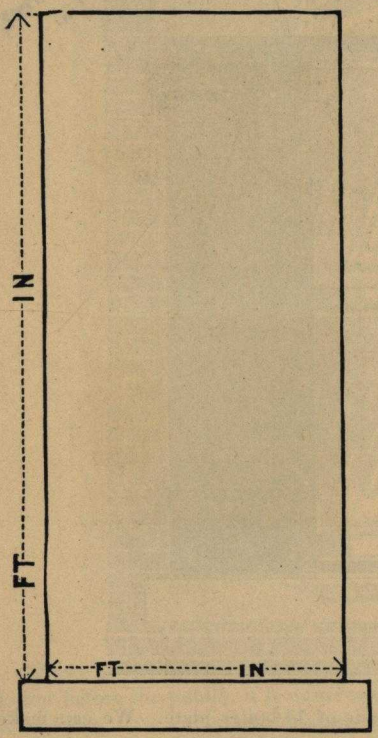


Shows our Boiler Plate Shutter made of 14 boiler plate. We can make any desired heft and shape of boiler plate shutter if furnished plans and specifications. Our shutters are well made with strong hinges and fasteners. We can furnish eyes for the wall and locks with keys if desired, at the very lowest prices. We will make estimates and quote special prices if parties will furnish us with the exact size and shape of opening.

DOORS OR WINDOWS.

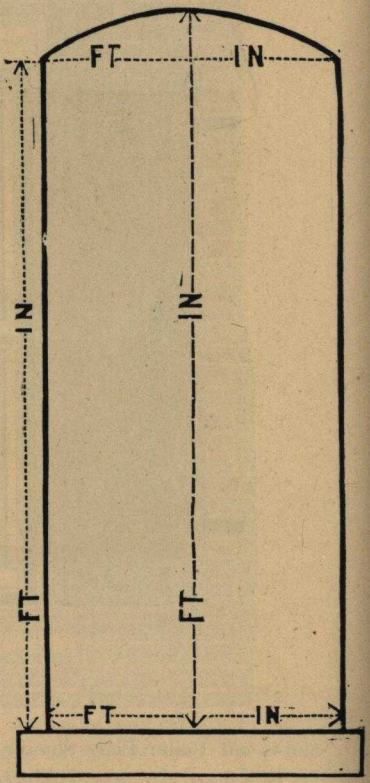
Square Head.

Fig. 64.



Circle Head.

Fig. 65.



When ordering Fire Proof Doors and Shutters fill out a diagram like the above and enclose with order. Give exact length and width of opening in feet and inches as shown in the above diagrams. For circle head give rise of arch. Give exact location of eyes if they are in the wall.

METALLIC PAINT

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
133 Bullitt Building,
South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Fig. 66.

Our "Metallic Paint" is made from the purest, toughest and hardest Lake Superior iron ore, of four colors—Red, Purple, Brown and Yellow. Owing to its heavy body, adhesiveness and elasticity, it is far the best paint in the market for iron, tin and wood painting. Take it in connection with the Garry Iron Roofing Co's Cement, old tin roofs and gutters can be thoroughly repaired without using any solder, which is much better and cheaper. The dry paint should be mixed with boiled linseed oil to the same consistency as any other dry paints. If you wish to apply it on iron, tin or wood, a little dryer may be used if desired to have it set quick, but for painting or repairing old iron or tin roofs, or for coating shingles, it should be mixed quite thick and spread on quite heavy. One coat is usually sufficient for iron or tin.

Our Ready Mixed Paints are first-class and made of pure material. Give it a trial. We also grind our dry paints in oil and put up in packages to suit our customers. Special prices made to dealers and large consumers.

Our paints are extensively used for painting railroad cars, buildings and bridges of all descriptions. We call special attention of railroad men, car builders and contractors to our paints.

Send for samples and prices.

MIXED PAINTS.

Fig. 67.

Our Mixed Paints are prepared ready for use. We guarantee them made of the best material and the most economical paints in the market. They are extensively used for painting inside and outside work. Their lasting qualities make them especially adapted for IRON, TIN AND SHINGLE ROOFS, rough wood work, brick walls, out buildings, fences, floors, iron work, railroad buildings and bridges, cars, vessels and steamboats, etc. As a roofing paint they have no equal.

We make four colors, Red, Purple, Brown and Yellow. The red and brown are made of the famous Rossie and Hematite iron ore, and over 70 per cent. iron. It is beautiful, durable and economical. The purple is beautiful, and blends well with any shade or color. It is over 90 per cent. of pure iron, making it the heaviest, most elastic and durable paint in use. One gallon will cover from 400 to 600 square feet, one coat. We put it up in packages from one to fifty gallons. Special prices given to dealers and large consumers.

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
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South Fourth Street,
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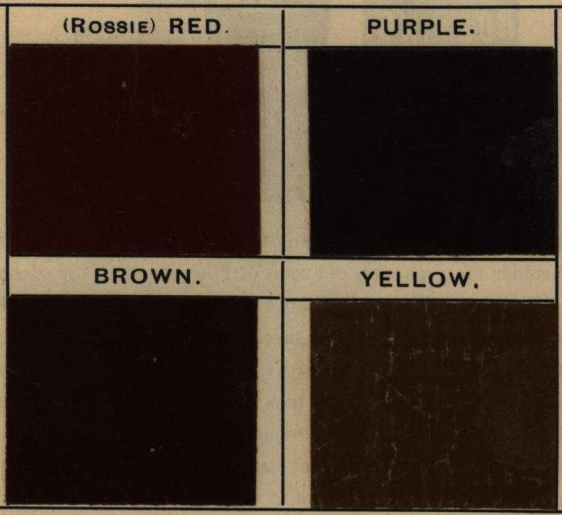
SAMPLE COLORS

OF OUR

MIXED PAINTS.

Fig. 68.



ANALYSIS

OF

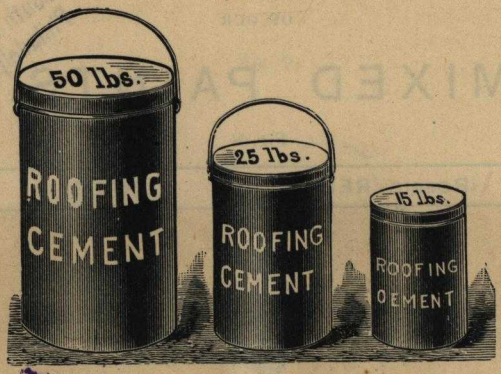
PROFESSOR E. W MORLEY.

	Red.	Purple.
Sequin, Oxide of Iron	65–80	96–56
Insoluable Siliceous residue	21–90	3–39
Lime	5–71	——
Magnesia	2–95	——
Carbonic Acid, Sulphur, Phosphorus, etc	3–64	0–50

By this analysis it will be seen that we use the Purest and Best Material.

GARRY ROOFING COMPANY'S CEMENT.

Fig. 69.



Roofers and Builders have long felt the need of some material to take the place of solder for repairing old roofs. The successful use of our Cement for fifteen years gives us utmost confidence in introducing it as the only Cement in the market that can be used with success in laying or repairing iron or tin roofs or gutters. By thinning it down with boiled Linseed Oil, it makes the best paint or coating for iron or tin now in use. Our Cement is clear from acids, alkalis or tar substances, thus leaving the water perfectly pure. Its compositions are such that it remains in an elastic condition for years, at the same time hardening on the surface sufficient to walk over it without injury. Owing to its elasticity it accommodates itself to the expansion and contraction of metal, and does not crack or peel off. Old tin roofs and gutters that were re-painted some ten years ago, and seemed comparatively worthless at the time, are good to-day. It is put up in iron cans holding fifteen, twenty-five and fifty pounds. Directions are sent with each can.

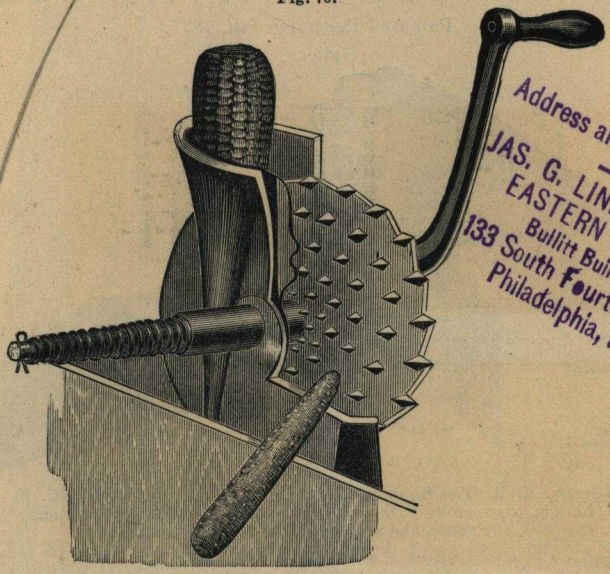
DIRECTIONS:

For repairing old metal roofs or gutters, clean off ALL the dirt and LOOSE paint; have the roof or surface PERFECTLY DRY; then fill all holes and broken places with cement. You should then give the whole surface one good coat of our Mixed Metallic Paint if you have it, if not you can add sufficient boiled linseed oil to some of the cement to reduce it to the consistency of good paint. Should you wish it to dry quick add a little Japan dryer. Send for prices.

WOOD'S
Famous Corn Sheller.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Fig. 70.



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—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
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Patented Nov. 1880.

OVER FIFTY THOUSAND NOW IN USE.

SAMPLE OF ENLARGED MACHINE, $3.50.

SAMPLE OF SMALL MACHINE, $3.00.

Garry Iron Roofing Company,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE BEST OUT!

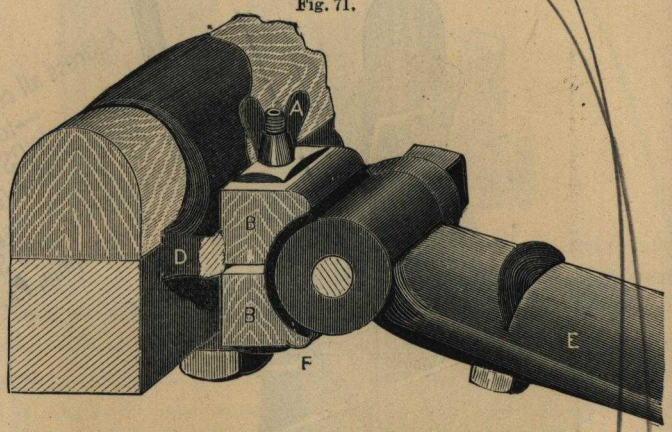
ANTI-SHAFT RATTLER,

With our Improved Leather Lining, is

THE BEST NOW IN USE.

Patented December 8th, 1877.

Fig. 71.



A. Thumb Screw. B B. Two Rubbers. D. Axle Clip. E. One Side Shaft. F. Leather Lining. By turning A, the rubbers are drawn together, preventing any rattle, and as they wear the screw is turned until the rubbers are worn out.

AGENTS WANTED.

The best out. Anti-Shaft Rattler (adjustable,) is made in two pieces, one put in from the under side and the other at the top, so that it is unnecessary to take out the shafts, as with the old style rubber or spring.

THE ONLY ANTI-SHAFT RATTLER MANUFACTURED WITH TWO DISTINCT PIECES OF RUBBER.

Protected by Patents. All others are direct infringements. Sample pair sent to any address on receipt of 25c. Special discounts to the trade. Address

CARRY IRON ROOFING CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND OWNERS,

152 Merwin Street. **CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

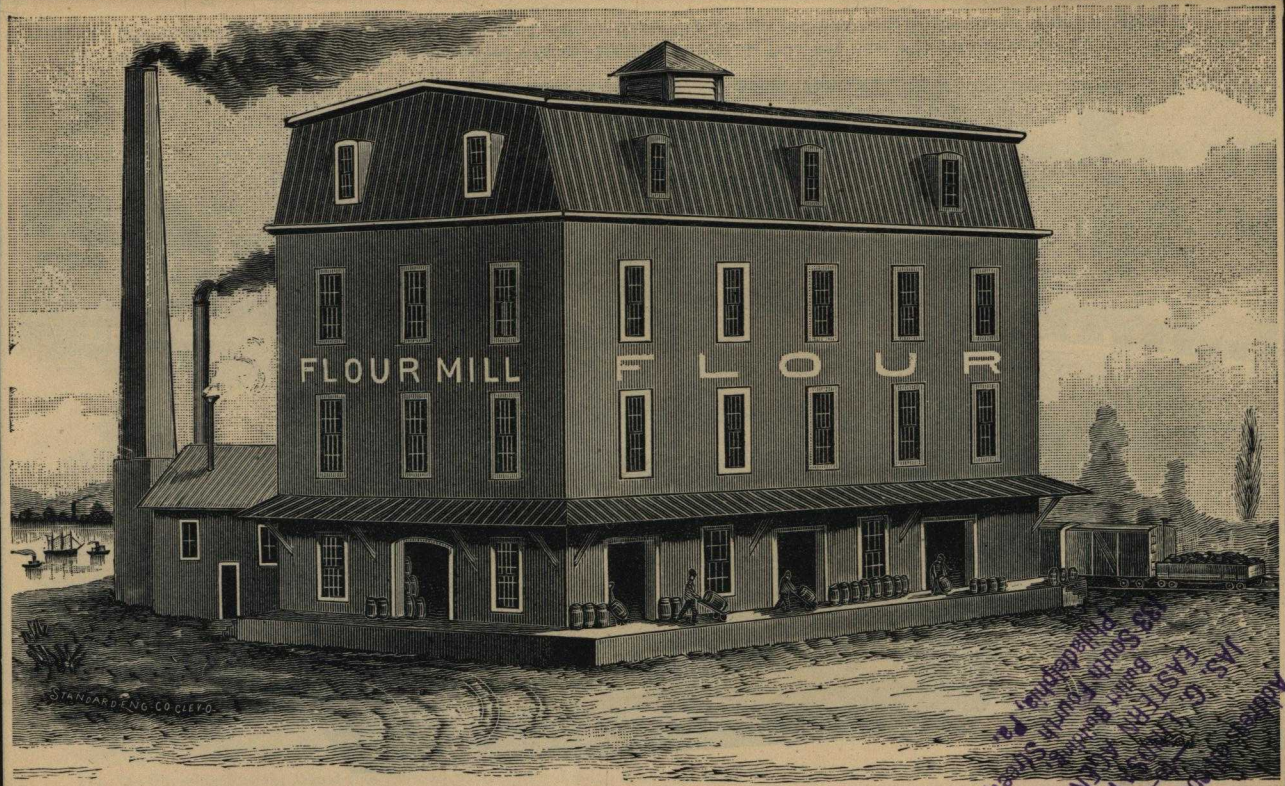


FIG. 72.—Showing Mill Building roofed with the Garry Patent Cap Roofing and sides covered with our Medium Corrugated Siding. This style of building can also be covered, roof and sides, with Corrugated Iron, or with Crimped Iron or Cap Roofing for roof and 3 Crimped Siding for sides.

Address of Communications
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Address all communications
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EASTERN AGENTS,
133 Bullitt Building,
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Philadelphia, Pa.

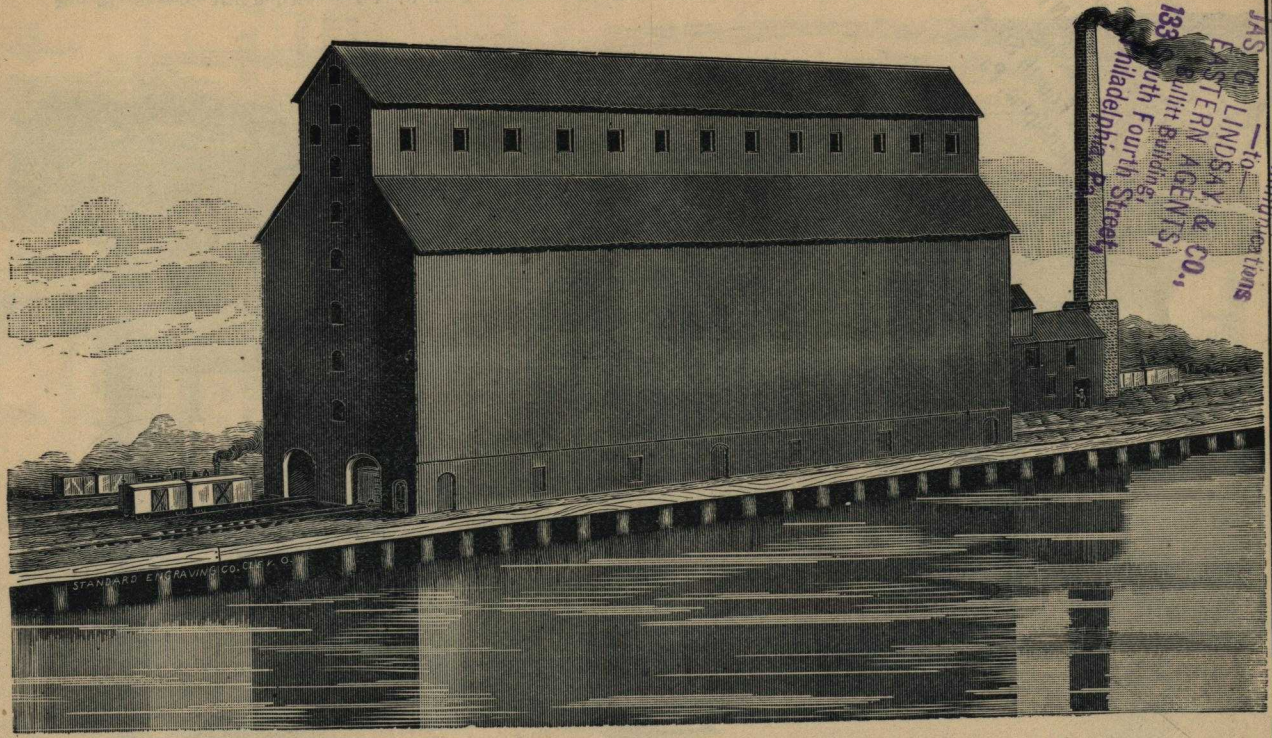

FIG. 73. Showing Grain Elevator with roof covered with our Medium Corrugated Iron, and sides with our Corrugated Elevator Siding—(see page 14.) The roofs of such buildings are frequently covered with our Garry Cap Roofing and sides with the Corrugated Elevator Siding.

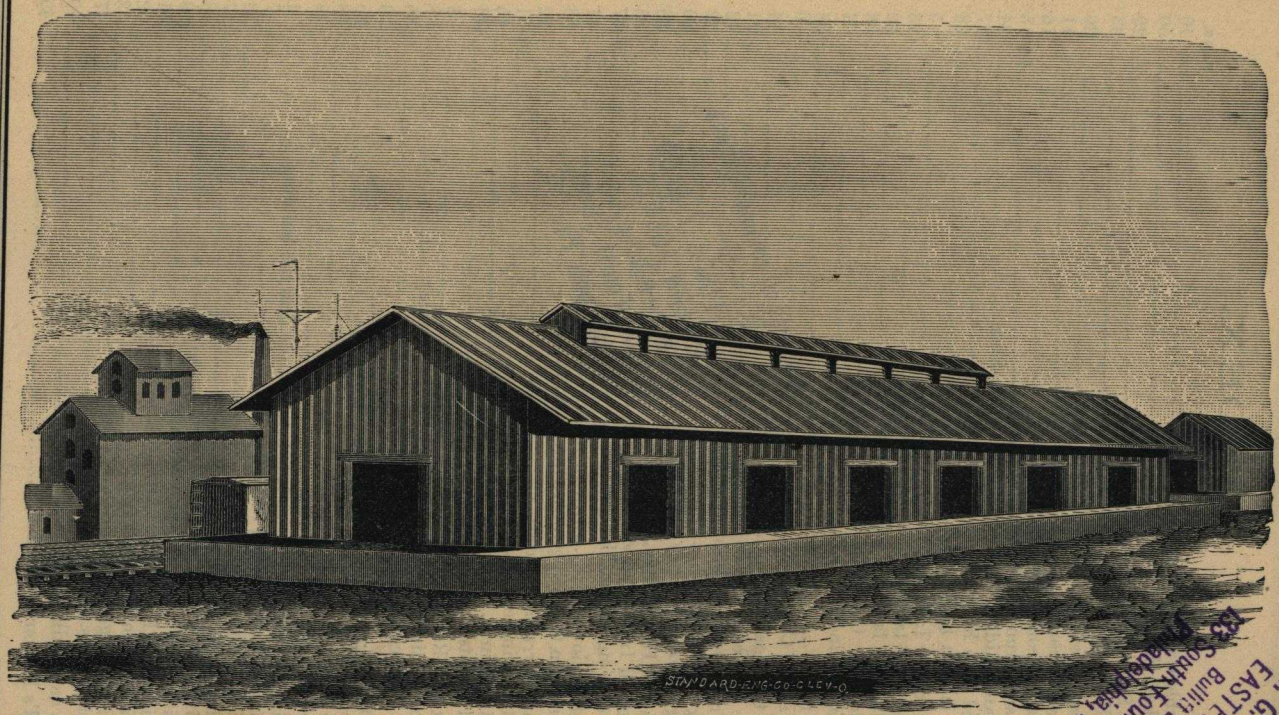

FIG. 74—Showing Freight Depot roof covered with Crimped Edge Roofing, and sides with 3 Crimped Siding. This style of building can also be covered, roof and sides with Corrugated Iron, or the roof can be covered with the Cap Roofing and sides with either Crimped or Corrugated Iron.

Address all communications
—to—
JAS. G. LINDSAY & CO.,
EASTERN AGENTS,
Bullitt Building,
133 South Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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REFERENCES.

Fairweather & Ladew,	New York City.
Morley Bros.,	East Saginaw, Mich.
Doerflinger Glass Co.,	White Mills, Pa.
J. Leede Roberts,	Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.
L. M. Grist,	Yorkville, S. C.
Oglethorpe Manufacturing Co.,	Penola, Ga.
Milton Rogers & Son,	Omaha, Neb.
Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Co.,	Little Rock, Ark.
G. & D. S. Wigle,	Kingsville, Ont.
Myers & Co.,	Tiffin, Ohio.
L. W. Blinn Lumber Co.,	Tombstone, Arizona.
T. H. & I. R. R. Co.,	Terre Haute, Ind.
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H. B. Wamsley,	Natchitoches, La.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.,	Baltimore, Md.
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J. Jenks & Co.,	Sand Beech, Mich.
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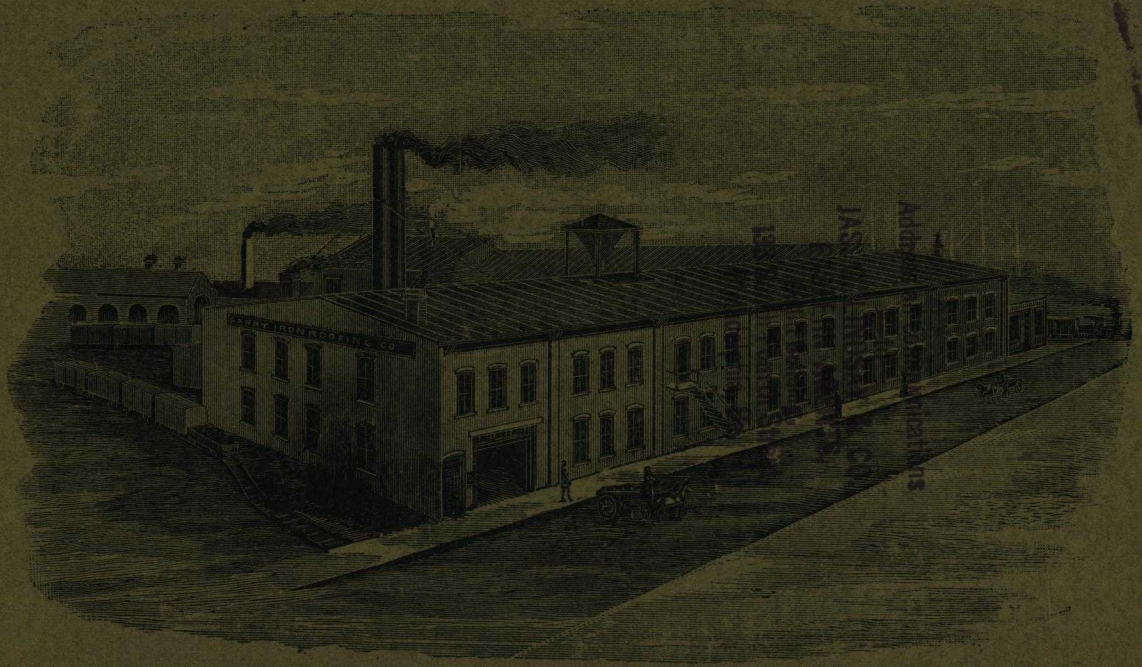
Beatty & Hammer,	Beardstown, Ill.
C. E. Magee,	Winchester, Ind.
Hawley Glass Co.,	Honesdale, Pa.
E. Bastian,	Bastrop, Tex.
Sheboygan Manufacturing Co.,	Sheboygan, Wis.
Crosby & Collin,	Greenville, Mich.
Newell & Rhodes,	Bull City, Kas.
A. B. Farquhar,	York, Pa.
Chicago & Grand Trunk,	Detroit, Mich.
Jacksonville & S. E. R. R.,	Jacksonville, Ill.
Robbins & Marsh,	Chester, Vt.
C. Baas,	Hazelhurst, Miss.
C. B. & Q. R. R.,	Nebraska.
J. T. & K. W.,	Jacksonville, Fla.
L. B. Smith Rubber Co.,	New York City.

Address all communications
—to—
MISS E. LINDSAY & CO.,
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Bullitt Building,
138 South Fourth Street,
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